

INSIDE: The Liberals scorn a Commons defeat

Maclean's

JANUARY 2, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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IMAGES OF '83



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Politics, Christmas-style

The Conservatives gave the Liberals a Christmas surprise: a parliamentary ambush. They defeated the majority government on a tax bill debate. — Page 6



The PLO divided

Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat's departure from Lebanon raised fears among Arab leaders that the PLO might not survive. — Page 6

COVER

Images of 1983

As Canadians rush toward the New Year, *Maclean's* recalls the most memorable images of 1983. It was a year dominated by regional news and by fears of an ominous nuclear holocaust. But through it all moments of joy sparkled like early stars on a darkening horizon, thanks largely to artists, entertainers and travelling royalty who all put on a good show. — Page 22



The war on drunk driving

The federal government announced tough new measures against drunk drivers as the public outcry over the carnage on the nation's roads grew louder. — Page 7



Bell's swift victory

To the surprise of experts, Bell Canada Enterprises easily won effective control of TransCanada PipeLines last week, adding to its \$13.4-billion empire. — Page 43

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KidLit's pioneer

Your controversy on Canadian children's books (*The joys of a beautiful season*, Dec. 18) was resolved in every way, thus further fast remains to be added, however. If it is true that the publisher of Dennis Lee's *Aliquot Pie* in 1974 hesitated the current issues, credit should go to Hugh Kane, the man at Macmillan who took the apparently lesser chance of publishing the book at that time. He was a true pioneer and now, in his retirement, deserves to be recognized as such.

—DOUGLAS M. GIBSON,
Macmillan of Canada,
DOWNS LANE,
McClure and Stewart,
Toronto

Bennett and his lost revenues

I wish to refer to the editorial in which you state that R.C. Prender William Bennett acted in a way no responsible business leader would even consider (*A costly confession*, Nov. 21). With all due respect, I think you are talking up the nonsense. Any responsible businessman who is faced with a drastic loss in revenue would be out his head or go bankrupt. It is as simple as that.

—ROBERT W. STANFORD,
Vancouver

Giving the RCMP its due

Your article *Arrest as emperor* (*Arrest*, Dec. 5) suggests that the RCMP took too long to make an arrest and spent too much money while not conducting a proper investigation. Considering that the crime did not come to light for weeks after it had occurred,



Lee's *Jolly Betsy*: no issue chance

that there was no known motive or circumstances, that most of the evidence was buried, and the well-timed, but misleading, information about a similar case, it is small wonder that the investigation took more than a year. Perhaps the question should not be why it took so long to make an arrest, but how were the police able to make an arrest at all if your reporters have evidence that the RCMP bungled the investigation. I have no doubt that you would have printed it if you do not have that information, why not give it credit for bringing a very difficult investigation to a successful conclusion?

—THOMAS WILLOTT,
Welland, Ont.

Better dead or immortal?

In *Freedom of choice* in *Immortal* (Column, Nov. 21), Barbara Amiel suggests that nuclear war is preferable to loss of morality. In light of the probable destruction of all human life after a full-scale nuclear war, Amiel leads us to wonder, Is there morality in oblivion?

—JOHN MCCORMACK,
Ottawa

So Canada's keeper of the public virtue, Barbara Amiel, would rather be dead than dead. What's more, she would rather all of us be dead than dead. That's fine. But if she can conceive of nuclear devastation as a moral, responsible choice to keep "liberty" and "freedom" alive, she is more than self-righteous—she is a plain crazy. Her view of us has moved further right. It seems now we are saying something bad about any country, philosophy or social action that in any way challenges her opinion, traditional values.

—CLAUDYNE NORD UPTON,
Calgary

PASSAGES

WARRIOR: Belling Stars Keith Richards, 40, 30 actress-model Patricia Bampton, 27, in a secret ceremony in Cabo San Lucas, Calif. Two of Richards' children, Macken, 14, and Amelia, 12, were at the wedding. Their mother is Richards' former common-law wife, Anita Pallenberg, 43.

ENGAGED: Princess Caroline of Monaco, 26, daughter of Prince Rainier and former film star Genevieve Kelly (who died in an automobile accident in 1982), to Stefano Casiraghi, 26, the son of an Italian industrialist. The couple will marry in a civil service on Dec. 28, but the Valais has not yet approved the proposal. Request for an annulment from her 1973 marriage to Philippe Joriot, whom she divorced in 1980.

NOMINATED: John J. Phelan Jr., 32, president and chief operating officer of the New York Stock Exchange since May, 1985, as its new chairman and chief executive. Phelan will succeed William M. Miller, 74, after formal confirmation by the board of directors on May 30.

MERGED: Edith Mary Wightman, 45, world-renowned linguist, archaeologist and author of *Amazon River and the Tzotzil* (1980), by appointment, in her office at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont. The history professor was hounded, gagged and harassed with surgical tape over her eyes and mouth. She had just completed *Golden Bridges*, about Basque settlements.

FIRED: Philip S. Fisher, 37, the administrator who developed Southern Inc. into one of Canada's largest publishing companies in Montreal. Fisher retired as a chairman in 1971 after 21 years with the company.

SENTENCED: British Columbia environmentalist Paul Watson, 34, is 15 months in jail and a \$5,000 fine, after being found guilty on seven charges relating to an attempt to block the annual seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Quebec City. Provincial Court Judge Yves Mercier also ordered the confiscation of Watson's ship, the Sea Shepherd II.

SENTENCED: Former Kansas City Royals pitcher Vida Blum, 34, the 1971 Cy Young Award winner, to 90 days in jail and a \$5,000 fine, for the possession of cocaine in Kansas City. Blum, who is agreed with a federal drug probe, received the same sentence given to Willie Mays, Jerry Marble and Blue Jay Willie Aikens, his former teammates, who attempted to buy the drug.

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Mulroney (left), Brian Mulroney, the Tories ambushed from a 1230-odd vote, but an embarrassed government refused to fall

CANADA

Politics, Christmas-style

By Carol Gore

On Dec. 26 the Tories enjoyed a Christmas ambush with tactics more characteristic of a schoolboy's secret meeting than a parliamentary debate. It began at 12:30 p.m. as the parliament day before adjournment, when dozens of Conservatives were crowded into Room 220-N, a little-used committee room a few doors away from the Commons chamber. Chuck Cook, the party whip, had told each one to take a streetcar route, arrive alone and say nothing—until the close sides. By 1 p.m. almost 40 high-spirited Tories had gathered in the room with Cook in charge. At 1:30 p.m., he learned that the House was about to vote on a routine tax measure and he told his members that they had less than a minute to be in their seats in the Commons. They obediently changed the chamber. "It was like a candy call at a boys' camp," Cook said, recalling how the Tories burst through the curtains at the back of the Commons, scrambled into their seats and deflected the unexpected government bill to 36.

When the initial drama died down, it was clear that the Tories had to accept

the government was little more than a December frolic. Still, Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney proudly maintained that "This government has been defeated on a tax bill and therefore lost the confidence of the House. All precedent requires that in such circumstances the government must submit its

Mulroney was not present but he helped to devise the Tories' ambush that embarrassed the Liberals

resignation." But even as he spoke, constitutional scholars were dismissing his claim, and the Liberals were shrugging shrugs but confident. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, far one, did not need his enjoyment of the unexpected diversion. Then, 36 hours after the vote, Conservative House Leader Erik Nielsen graciously announced that his party was withdrawing its last remaining campaign. "We will permit the business of the House to proceed,

but we exempt ourselves to hold the government responsible for its actions," he declared.

At the same time, the government was preparing a surprise of its own for the Tories. Even as the Opposition led up the Commons with procedural wrangles, top Liberal strategists were completing a secret list of patronage appointments, preparing to name party veterans to the Governor Generalship, the chairman's job at Air Canada and as many as 21 Senate vacancies.

Last week's Christmas episode was reminiscent of one of the blindest games in recent political history. The Tories' misadventure came within a week of the anniversary of the unexpected defeat of former prime minister Joe Clark's Conservative government by the Liberals four years ago. That episode, too, began as little more than a modest Opposition scheme, hatched in a burst of seasonal high spirits but that there were important differences. For one, the Clark government lost a clear vote of confidence in its budget. Last week's vote, by contrast, concerned only one clause of a massive Income tax Bill. As well, it came when the House was sitting as an all-member parliamentary

sociation, not as the Commons itself. Finally—unlike 1979 when the Clark government knew that its life was at stake on the rainy night of Dec. 13—the recent vote was a lightning surprise. "The Constitution is not so stiff that you can be defeated by an accidental vote," declared John Stewart, a former Liberal MP and a recognized authority on parliamentary procedure.

A clear parallel to last week's incident was the Clark defeat occurred in 1980, in the twilight of Lester Pearson's regime. Then, on a February night the House was scheduled to vote on a bill to impose a five-per-cent surtax on incomes. Pearson was vacationing in Jamaica at the time of the vote, and several front-bench Liberals, eager to succeed him as leader, were out on the hustings. Still, even with their depleted ranks, the overconfident Liberals thought they could breeze through the vote. As a result, the count shocked everyone—because 84 MP's voted against the bill, while 82 supported it. "It was not only underdogged, I was furious," Pearson later wrote in his memoirs. He flew back to Canada, was a crucial 24-hour adjustment of the Commons from then Tory leader Robert Stanfield, and the government survived the embarrassment by submitting a carefully worded resolution of confidence to the House, asking for the right to remain in power. The motion passed easily, but the Tories had shaken the Liberals with their unexpected losses in parliamentary tactics.

Clearly, last week's vote revealed a sudden departure from the "civility and cordiality" that Mulroney has publicly advocated and largely practiced since his parliamentary debut in September. Indeed, four days before the surprise episode, Mulroney told *Maclean's*: "The Canadian people are fed up with posturing and stonewalling. They are looking for a more generous and open-minded approach." He said then that he wanted to increase the standard of conduct in the House by setting an example of restraint and good manners for his own members. And, when the controversial vote took place, the Opposition leader was in his South-West office. Still, there was little doubt that he helped to engineer the shock attack. When an aide brought him word of the vote, Mulroney proclaimed: "We have succeeded. The government is defeated." For his part, Cook, the captain of the Tories' forces, later conceded that Mulroney had been fully briefed from the start.

"We knew what was happening, but if he had turned up in the House, it would have tipped off the government." In fact, the same kind of posturing will likely continue until the Liberals and Tories get a real chance to clear the air—in a federal election. ☐

The war on drunk driving

The letters were as poignant as the statistics were grim. Throughout 1983, as public clamor mounted against the alcohol-fueled carnage on Canada's roads, so did the volume of related mail landing on the desk of Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan. More than 3,000 ordinary citizens—nursy, and or simply concerned about the deaths of approximately 2,000 Canadians in alcohol-related traffic accidents each year—wrote letters to MacGuigan. Most demanded tougher penalties for the more than 100,000 drinking drivers convicted each year. Declared one 26-year-old girl: "I am worried so about my loved ones." MacGuigan read every letter, and last week, in a pre-Christmas announcement, he finally responded. The minister declared that "drinking and driving is one of the most dangerous and irresponsible acts that a person can perform."

MacGuigan announced a series of

steps had passed for, but MacGuigan said that he believed that "the kind of souls we have devised is not only adequate to be a deterrent, but to be publicly acceptable." And provincial attorneys general, who are responsible for enforcing the laws, were enthusiastic about the federal proposals. In fact, British Columbia and Saskatchewan already impose tougher penalties.

The drinking driver has emerged as a political issue, and police crackdowns of varying severity, including spot checks and roadside breathalyzer units, are becoming increasingly common. Last November with its Operation Counterattack and Winnipeg, which has the Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Testing (ALERT) program, most cities in Canada routinely use spot checks as the rule.

In the past two years a number of nationwide citizens' organizations, including Mothers Against Drunk



R.C.'s CounterAttack Program: 2,000 alcohol-related traffic deaths each year

proposed amendments to the Criminal Code that will stiffen penalties and help police enforce the law. The government will introduce the changes early next year, and will set new officers in the crackdown on drunk who drive. They include impaired or dangerous driving causing death. Conviction for those two crimes will now carry a maximum sentence of 14 years' imprisonment. As well, impaired or dangerous driving causing injury will now carry a maximum 10-year jail term, when the legislation takes effect. The amendments will allow police to detain blood samples by medically qualified personnel from unconscious or injured drivers. The proposed measures were less severe than many announced effi-

Drivers (MADD), and People to Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere (PRIED), have sprung up John Bates, for one, president of Ontario's 3,000-member PRIED, was not satisfied with MacGuigan's changes. "They fall somewhere between window-dressing and a crackdown," he declared. PRIED wants heavier sentences, more breath-test equipment for police departments and nothing less than a fundamental change in public perception. "We have to make the public realize the drinking driver is the way the public regards such criminals as rapists, wife-beaters and child-molesters," he said.

—ROBERT MILLER is in Toronto, with Carol Gore in Ottawa and Michael Chaykin in Halifax.

The PLO: fractured in exile



Medics evacuate wounded PLO guerrillas: Arafat bids farewell threats to the PLO's very existence

By Linda Diebel

It was the second time in 16 months that Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat sailed out of Lebanon into forced exile. And last week, as he left the port of Tripoli, his goal of establishing a Palestinian homeland in the Middle East seemed more elusive than ever. Valiantly flanking a Y-ferryway sign, Arafat boarded the Greek ferry *Odyssée* Elytis, escorted by two French warships, the aircraft carrier *Clémenceau* and the destroyer *Armée*. A total of five Greek vessels took 4,000 PLO guerrillas to Tunisia, North Yemen, Algeria, Sudan and Iraq. As they left, crowds of Lebanese Muslim allies paid tribute with a barrage of automatic rifle fire and rocket-propelled grenades. Overhead, Israeli Mirage jets streaked across the sky in warning runs, and Israeli gunboats hovered offshore, out of sight. Said a smiling Arafat: "The struggle cannot end; we will continue until we reach Jerusalem, the capital of our Palestinian state."

Still, the evacuation contrasted sharply with the tumultuous send-off that Arafat received in August, 1983, when he left Israeli-occupied Beirut with 12,000 guerrillas under the protec-

tion of a 4,000-member peacekeeping force from the United States, Britain, France and Italy. Last week the Israelis hurried Arafat with the first segment—with six gunboat attacks on Tripoli in the 10 days prior to departure—and only a strongly worded message



reached the ground floor of the Marble Tower Hotel. The bombings came 10 days after the similar attacks in Kuwait on Dec. 12. Authorities in the Gulf state last week arrested 10 people and tightened entry procedures for foreigners.

Last week's Beirut attacks raised new doubts about the value of the peacekeeping force in the capitals of its sponsoring nations. Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said that his government will scale down its 2,100-man contingent in Lebanon but gave no date or indication of how many men will withdraw. In Washington, President Ronald Reagan announced that U.S. marines would move in behind Lebanese President Amine Gemayel's beleaguered army when it finally moves out of Beirut to expand its base in the war-ravaged country. Reagan said that the Marines would remain on station because the Middle East "is the one place that could start a war that no one wanted." But the House passed a resolution last week that criticized the entire U.S. military chain of command for lax security and inadequate intelligence-gathering in the truck-bomb deaths of 341 marines in Beirut last October. The report blamed the U.S. administration for placing the

from the United States to the Israeli-occupied Arafat's guerrilla safe passage.

The PLO leader's departure brought a welcome calm to Tripoli, where six weeks of intense fighting—barrages usually 100 times and wounded 3,000 people—had elsewhere in Lebanon, tension remained high. U.S. naval vessels went into action against Syrian-held positions near Beirut, and the Israeli air force struck at a Shi'ite militia camp base in the Syrian-held town of Baalbek. Then, two separate bombings in Beirut killed at least 30 people and injured 30 others. A pickup truck packed with explosives blew up outside the main base of the French contingent in the well-fortified force and a bomb



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But, even if the failure of Arafat and the PLO was the chief topic of speculation about the Middle East No. 1, Hamas' four Palestinian groups called for an urgent meeting to discuss the future of the PLO and the Palestinian demands. Arafat's resignation as PLO chairman, indeed, Arafat's resignation has raised serious doubts about his ability to continue in the past. The departure came just as day before a deadline imposed by the United States for the withdrawal of Arafat's soldiers from the neighboring bases of Na'ur-Born and Hadawi and held them under siege in Tripoli for six weeks. Said one Arab political analyst, "Arafat has been out of control since his fall from power in the Gulf. He is now away from the Gulf. He is now away from the Gulf. He is now away from the Gulf."

For all that, Arafat continues to enjoy widespread backing within the PLO, from most Palestinians and from about 100 governments around the world. They include most Arab governments with the important exceptions of Libya and Syria—as well as West European and Eastern Bloc nations. They consider Arafat's PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of four million Palestinians around the world. Indeed, moderate Arab leaders recognise that the very existence of the PLO is threatened by the challenge to Arafat's leadership. Unless the warring factions reconcile their differences, the United Nations National Council, Chairman Khalaf Iqbal, "There will be two PLOs, and in 20 years there will be no PLO."

Arafat has already denounced the possibility of calling an expanded meeting of the national council, which would include Palestinians from Israeli-occupied territory in the West Bank and Gaza Strip—where his support has been traditionally strong. As well, he has hinted that he may return to Jordan to continue talks on a Palestinian settlement with King Hussein. At the last national council meeting at his Damascus headquarters last February, Arafat declared "I say to you without shame that if the Damascus government throws me out the door, I will come back through the back of the window. If the window were locked, I would dig a tunnel to get back into the country." His return may be even more difficult than ever before.

With Michael Power in Washington and Helen Wright in Texas.

The dilemmas of a wounded leader

The apparent serenity that has troubled most of the Liberal Democratic Party's 38-year tenure as the ruler of Japan was conspicuous by its absence. Instead, last week party officials were scrambling to patch together a coalition after voters delivered a sharp rebuke to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his colleagues. As well, the five factions that make up the LDP started to disagree publicly again. The party was able to persuade eight



AskSource requesting members to resign

independent members of the Diet to join in forming a government which has a majority of only three seats. Predictably, anti-Nakasone faction members called for the prime minister's resignation, but after only 12 minutes in power the outspoken former university president rebuffed suggestions that he should resign. "No political vacuum is allowed," Nakasone said last week, "at a time when problems are mounting at home and abroad."

Butti, the 66-year-old Nakamase faces

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a dilemma: to save his job and at the same time continue implementing his conservative, pro-Western policies. At the centre of the controversy is his association with his patron, Kenji Tanaka, who was convicted in October of accepting \$2.6 million in bribes in the Lockheed scandal. The Tanaka affair, and a jury trial of perjury and bribery, had focused the election campaign on what Opposition Japan Socialist Party leader Munshi Ishihara nicknamed the LDP's "money-corrupt policies." Voter outrage at the Tanaka affair shored the LDP's lead in the SSI-

test Diet from 288 seats to 290. The setback—the largest in the party's history—has served as a springboard for former prime minister Yukio Fukuda's faction within the LDP to assault Nakasone and clean up the party's image. Said Fukuda, a longtime Nakasone foe: "I don't think people will be convinced [of the LDP's ability to govern] unless the Tanaka problem is cleaned up."

The ambitious Nakasone came to power last year as Tanaka's personal choice to succeed retiring Prime Minister Zensiro Suzuki. He rapidly gained a reputation as a world statesman. But

the policies that won him favor from powerful allies like the United States have failed to impress some faction leaders within the LDP, as well as the voters. They are skeptical about the long-term effects of his promises to increase defense expenditures. At the same time, his glances to cut government deficits sparked suspicions, especially in the LDP's traditional base of support, where farmers rely on heavy government subsidies to survive. But it was his position as Tanaka's protégé that sparked the most controversy, especially after Tanaka refused to resign his parliamentary seat following his conviction.

Nakasone is likely to survive this week's election in the Diet to remain prime minister if only because there is no clear LDP successor in sight, nor his long-term survival in the far from secured. Meanwhile, Tanaka won the biggest majority of his 36-year political career in his Niigata riding last week, and Nakasone can count on the support of the powerful Tanaka faction. But that may be of little help in his attempts to win the support of party rivals. As a result, Nakasone may attempt to mollify anti-Tanaka members by giving them preference in his new cabinet at the expense of his own allies.

Even that may not be enough to appease Tanaka's ardent Pressure for a reshuffle is likely to be strong, not only from within the LDP but from the strengthened opposition, especially Ishihara's Socialist Party, which gained 11 seats, and the Komei (Japanese Communist) party, which gained 24 seats.

Nakasone's attempts to keep his slender majority intact will be even more difficult with the LDP's loss of control over many of the Diet's important parliamentary committees. Its former dominance enabled it to create and pass legislation largely without consulting the opposition parties. Now the government will have to consider incorporating some of the opposition's demands into future programs or, as Nakasone put it last week, "humbly" consult. One area likely to be affected will be Nakasone's plan to reduce the government's \$55-billion deficit. Indeed, it now appears likely that the government will introduce utility standards measures to appease the Socialists.

For the LDP, which has enjoyed a free hand in government almost continuously for 26 years, it will be a difficult period of adjustment. The task facing its prime minister is to heal the party divisions before its leadership renewal next November. If he fails to do so, the LDP may have no choice but to elect a new leader in an attempt to recover its losses. —JAMES MCDONNELL, in Toronto, with correspondents' reports



TransCanada pipeline construction. Latimer (above), de Grandpré, uneasy adversaries in a corporate feud

BUSINESS

Bell savors a swift victory

By James Fleming

With barely extended disappointment, Radcliffe Latimer admitted defeat. In a surprisingly brief takeover attempt last week, he emerged as the clear loser. Seated in his gray-lined 9th-floor office in Toronto's financial district, the president of TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. (TCPL) diplomatically conceded the fact that Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. (BCEI) of Montreal had snatched up 48 per cent of his company despite his strong recommendation to shareholders not to respond to Bell's "unreasonable" \$5.50-a-share offer. "Bell surprised us with the initial offer," he declared, "and they have surprised us with the size of the position they have bought." Then, to avoid offending TransCanada's new controlling shareholder, he added, "We lack at Bell as a first-class major shareholder to have."

Latimer's acknowledgment ended one of the smoothest takeover battles in Canada's recent corporate history. It pitted Jean de Grandpré, the ruling prince of Bell Canada Enterprises' \$14.4-billion telecommunications empire, against Latimer, who runs the \$1.7-billion pipeline and natural gas company with a less authoritative but equally successful manner. The two men were

armany adversaries. Not only are they personal friends, but de Grandpré sits on TCPL's board. That did not prevent TransCanada from adamantly opposing the Bell bid with corporate countermeasures after Bell acquired Dente Canada's 11.8-per-cent holding in TCPL on Dec. 5. But last week, as the results of the tender were counted on the nation's four stock exchanges, the favorable response of shareholders surprised analysts. TransCanada and over the voter, no Bell. The results for a total of \$636.5 million, Bell scooped up 48.29 per cent and effective control of TransCanada and the 10,000 km of natural gas pipeline it operates, including Canada's main line which transports all of Eastern Canada's gas from the western provinces.

The investment community was puzzled when Bell launched its foray last month. First, Bell bought the Dente holding for \$19.75 a share, then it declared that it was extending the offer to TransCanada's remaining shareholders.

Analysts professed surprise that BCEI, the recently formed parent of the Bell Canada phone company, would be interested in a regulated company where the conventional wisdom was that Bell was intent on expanding further in the telecommunications business. But as J. Stuart Spalding, vice-president of finance for Bell, told *Maclean's*, BCEI's attractions include its sound management and the fact that it operates in a stable regulatory environment. Still, no

one was more surprised by the bid than Latimer. He insisted that he "did not see any real intention" until the evening of Friday, Dec. 5, when de Grandpré called him in Toronto and asked for an immediate meeting. Just hours before, the Bell board had approved the plan, and in a hour-long meeting de Grandpré outlined Bell's intentions to Latimer. The answer, said Latimer, was "frustrated." Still, TransCanada moved quickly to develop a counterstrategy. After urgent meetings on Saturday, Sun-



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dry and Wednesday, the company announced that it had rejected Bell's offer for all outstanding TransCanada shares at "financially unreasonable." Many analysts agreed, pointing out that the \$11.50-per-share offer was only a 9.3-per-cent premium over the current trading price. Some experts contended that the company's healthy earnings outlook, bolstered by its regulated earnings in the pipeline business, made it likely that its shares would be trading in the \$30 range within 12 months.

Convinced that the Bell bid was too low, TransCanada's board declared that it and senior management would not sell their shares, and it announced a 25-per-cent increase in its quarterly dividend. That dividend was designed to encourage shareholders to retain their stock, because under the Bell offer those selling their shares would not be eligible for the dividends. At the same time, TransCanada announced that it would propose a two-for-one stock split at a shareholder meeting in February. That decision, Lattimer said, was designed to improve the liquidity of the stock pending after the outcome of the Bell bid was known.

The ability of TransCanada's efforts because dear last week, Lattimer told Madone's that those who sold their shares viewed TransCanada "as a regulated utility with slow growth prospects." Those who held on to their shares, he added, accepted the company's opinion that its intended expansion of its nonregulated \$1.6-billion oil and gas business held out the prospect of rapid growth and high profits. Indeed, TransCanada's record in already impressive. Last year it made \$199 million, and in the first nine months of 1993 alone its profit was \$187 million.

Clearly, those analysts who recommended that their clients sell to Bell were not as impressed by TransCanada's prospects in the currently depressed oil and gas sector. Still, Jonathan Cunningham, an analyst with Montreal-based Nesbitt Thomson Boudreau Inc., was critical of his colleagues in the investment industry. Many brokers who recommended selling were merely interested in showing a profit for their customers at the end of the year, he said. "In some cases, portfolio considerations outweighed long-term evaluations of the company."

Following the takeover, Lattimer predicted a harmonious relationship between TransCanada and its new majority shareholder. De Grandpre, he pointed out, had personally assured him that there would be no changes in the management or the corporate direction of the company. Convinced Lattimer, "I think that Bell has struck a very shrewd bargain, and more profit to them." ☐



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Santa Claus and a free economy

By Peter C. Newman

The affairs of the nation this past year seemed more and more at odds with the festive folkloric of Ottawa. Much of the action that mattered—most of the year's horrors and victories—were business-related: the results of J.R. Evans, or John Forythe, manipulating Dynasty's cast of money characters.

This process of chief executive officers becoming the new fantasy icons has a lot to do with the retroactive realizations, forced on public consciousness by 1982's recession and this year's recovery, that on a day-to-day basis our lives are governed not by politics but by our jobs—or the lack of them. Very different from such business types as Ebenezer Scrooge, the legendary robber-baron or Sloan Wilson's *The Men in the Gray Flannel Suit*, there is nothing in this country and the United States a new breed of entrepreneurs. His members are snide, witty, understated. Laffer curves and have dropped their professors' Gothic preoccupations with fairy tales and "statement" affairs.

They are the deflated computer software jockeys, working away in basements and offices in their IBM-PCs, Apple IIs and Kaypro 90s. These cottage industries are beginning to change the economy's dominant ethic, so that instead of a price, innovations now have a value. The year signalled the ascendancy of these and other midclassmen (middlemen?)—thought-breakers, inged intermediaries and concept auctioneers—all using other people's money to trade ideas for cash.

What was probably 1982's most innovative business coup was that the anti-gravy, free if the players were hardly new arrivals. A syndicate (comprising Toronto's Ted Rogers, Montreal's Philippe de Gaulle Beaudin and Vancouver's Ben Heilberg) was awarded the honor to launch a cellular telephone network—the electronic equivalent of the federal highway that accompanied the building of the CNE. The growing of this valuable license will eventually enable a second national telephone set of portable hand-held instruments. These technologies (which require an initial investment of only \$100 million to set up all the basic hardware) has the potential of putting a fairly inexpensive telephone in every Canadian car, boat and summer cottage.

Most of the general economic news in 1982 was good, following 38 months of the worst recession since the 1920s. Flinching interest rates and relatively mild inflation helped re-establish consumer confidence and ensure retail spending. Despite the strength of the recovery, its base remained narrow, with most businesses using up their inventories rather than financing great new capital projects. Not until industrial investment takes a major leap will there be a real dent in unemployment levels.



Perhaps the new fantasy icons

In the rarified sphere of public finance, nothing that happened in 1982 rivalled the basic conflict between balancing deficits and slow growth. The other prevailing dilemma, according to Mitchell Kalkman, chief economist for Ontario Hydro, is that "the Bank of Canada wants to keep interest rates low enough to ensure and sustain an economic recovery—but at the same time keep the spread between Canadian and U.S. interest rates high enough to encourage capital inflows to keep our dollar stable."

The favorable domestic economic news was offset by dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, where disappointed members of the middle class (who have seen their per capita incomes plunge) were looting supermarkets and burning U.S. banks for their plight. At about the same time, Julio Gonzalez del Solar, head of Argentina's central bank, took his country's \$40-billion debt seriously by trying to restructure part of its repayment—and was arrested for his troubles. The possibility of default in Argentina, or in Brazil (where 1,000 banks are owed \$80 million), threatens to haunt us by year end, several debt of the developing economies had reached \$650 billion, with at least 30 countries in serious arrears. The potential danger was chillingly summed up by Ravi Jawwari, the American economic commentator. "First," Jawwari quipped, "the banks break their customers—then their customers return the compliment." This is in fact already happening. In early December the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington reported that nearly 600 U.S. banks (out of 15,000) were in serious trouble—the highest level of "problem" banks recorded by the FDIC since it was founded in 1933.

Internationally, the political quagmire of the year was Japanese Justice Minister Akira Hatanaka's complaint that everyone was making too much fuss about Rafael Trujillo's conviction for taking a \$5-million bribe because "to look for integrity in a politician is like trying to buy fish at a grocery store." In this country an equally puzzling, if less intimidating, statement was Richard Hatfield's claim that free enterprise had become a myth. "If I had a choice between believing in free enterprise and Santa Claus," he expounded, "I would believe in Santa Claus." The New Brunswick premier was presumably lamenting businessmen's inclination to soothe their every worry by running to governments for help. This mixture of private initiative and public aid may once have been a grand idea, but with governments barely managing to pay their bills, it is business that will have to lead this country out of its economic malaise.

That new road of fifty independence will be 1985's most important legacy: an economy set loose from its political facings, dependent for its future direction and success on the few entrepreneurs of business.

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ESSAY

Brave hopes, fearful times

By Peter C. Newman

A 1980 began, Pierre Trudeau was winging across Southeast Asia on a seven-nation tour, battling Canadian self-will, cynicism and *Daily-7s*. At year end he was on yet another world swing, this time peddling his brave but vaguely worded peace plan. The two trips and their very different impulses bracketed the decade 12 months just past. Our earlier preoccupation with the need for jobs has given way to concerns over more security. The danger of January was for economic recovery, the longing of December was for human survival.

Suddenly our domestic divisions seem irrelevant, not because they have been resolved but because of the loom of mushroom clouds on our mental horizon. The delicate political consensus by which this country historically has been governed was never programmed to deal with the insanity of nuclear war. The peace movement, upon 1980 opening largely outside our existing political institutions, but its message governed much of our popular consciousness.

On the world stage, Trudeau's disarmament mission amounted to no more than a cameo appearance. Many Ottawa critics saw his trips as a vain attempt to rescue his faltering domestic leadership. Anything to get out of town. In

the strange ritual of disarmament negotiations, authority depends on how much each participant is willing to throw into the pot. Under Trudeau's stewardship, Canada became the only democracy in world history to voluntarily disarm itself. His crusade thus became a lost cause.

The international incident that revealed our real standing in the world was the Oct. 30 U.S. invasion of Grenada. We are the senior Commonwealth nation in the hemisphere, spending \$150 million a year on foreign aid in the Caribbean—and yet when the Americans decided to wade where, they notified our external affairs department an hour after their landing and only 60 minutes before we could read all about it in *The New York Times*.

Even if during his occasional 1983 visits to Canada Trudeau speedily lapsed into affability, his string was clearly running out. In an offer for a generation, he has surpassed the unpopularity of his predecessor, who at least managed to hold on to most of the middle-class vote that has always been the Liberal's strength. It was the loss of this solid political base during 1983 that drove the Liberals ever lower in the Gallup polls, triggering the process of political succession.

On June 11, when Brian Mulroney won the leadership of the Tories on a shabby fourth ballot, the balance of power

swung to his party. Neither rebel nor reactionary, Mulroney probably comes as close as anyone to personifying his party's "Progressive Conservative" label—which is a contradiction, like "military intelligence" or "Canadian house."

One of the great disillusionments of 1983 was that we turned out to be living in a paper world. There was a time when few contracts seemed more hallowed than bank loans that if you were big enough—Dues, say, or Mexico, Brazil or Argentina—you could roll over your debts, with interest added to principal, and no one seriously expected that promise of repayment would ever be honored.

In the United States the political scene continued to be dominated not so much by Ronald Reagan (the man as he is) as by the outdated mentality he tried to impose on the world. It was sheer 1950s vintage Hollywood—every good guy a John Wayne, every woman a pin-up-girl dream. Reagan differed from other U.S. presidents not because he was such a hard-shelled conservative but because he was so piously about it. The huge budgetary deficit notwithstanding, during most of 1983 the United States enjoyed sustained economic growth with tolerable inflation. By year end the Democrats, still searching for a modern renaissance of the Roosevelt magic—FDR's charm and Eleanor's balls—seemed ready to settle for the shoddiest decency of Walter Mondale, thus guaranteeing Reagan's re-election.

In Western Europe public controversy raged over the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles, but the great unspoken issue was the future of the Germans. Although elections in March confirmed in office Helmut Kohl's centrist-right coalition, the Social Democrats abandoned their support of NATO's "twink track" option—to arm with negotiating. Instead, they lost legitimacy by growing sentiments of resignation that might eventually bring about German reunification and reunification of its splintered allies.

The Mediterranean was meanwhile becoming a Socialist lake, and Yuri Andropov cast an uncertain shadow over the scene. In post-Falklands Britain, Margaret Thatcher won a landslide victory as her Victorian economic policies (her government's borrowing being the lowest in the industrialized world), and the voters promptly went on a credit binge which rescued the British economy. Meanwhile, disaster in Central America and the war in Lebanon perplexed even the most sensitive observers.

In Canada the good economic news was hardly overwhelming, since by year end nearly two million Canadians were still unemployed, that the farm sector was taking hold. At the start of 1983 Industrial Canada was on the ropes, with once-mighty corporate vapours having their credit ratings slashed and the mining and forest industries all but wiped out. Thus interest rates plummeted from their spike-high levels of 1980. On Jan. 6, for the first time in four years, the Bank of Canada rate dropped below 10 per cent, allowing consumers to spend again. By the fourth quarter, corporate profits were running 10 per cent ahead of 1982, and the net capital spending boom was starting.

The stock market soared for most of the year, and stockholders turned fed up, but the industry staff was being assaulted by the shattered bubble, led by the Toronto Dominion, offering discount trading services. The effect was so devastating that only one seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange was sold in 1983—at a bargain-basement rate of \$60,000, less than the going rate for Toronto taxi licenses. The stock took the unprecedented step of advertising other seats for sale, but there were no takers.

Inside the corporate world, the hard lessons being memorized in individual households were finally being learned. The reigning 1983 buzz-phrase was "Let's bare-bone it" as





overheads were cut and executives' liquid lunches turned to lunchkins instead of Chateaux Lafite.

Ontario placed three mortgage trust companies under a yet to be justified trusteeship. And the business story of the year was the overly \$2 billion, misled by Montreal's Occidental in trying to develop a sizable executive jet. (Anybody in the business knows that corporate jets prefer Gulfstream III's, "as you can stand up in the potty.")

Segmented in their pseudo-Tudor offices, most of Canada's chief executives failed to comprehend the new economy over which they were presiding. The trouble was that, unlike Japan, where 80 top private sector presidents resigned because they had not met their 1988 sales targets, Canadian business continued to be run by the same tired gang of uninspired wonder-researchers whose idea of experimenting an acronym was to nibble finger-sandwiches at reception for superannuated bank chairmen in their favorite hotel, the Toronto Club.

Two separate societies were evolving. The great 1260 paradox was that more businesses failed and more were started than in any previous year. Some towns and regions boomed, others stagnated. We were in a transition between one kind of economy and another. Computers, which had influenced the change of almost everything, produced at least one great fable: The Boeing 747, chief of the new generation jets designed by engineers, was tested for 175 full-scale penetrations—everything except how much fuel it takes to fly past Q101.

Most presidential pressures tried to adjust to the computer age with grants and new education facilities, but their activities had just to yield much pay back. Most radical among them was William Bennett of British Columbia, who renounced the social sciences for Pacific Coast Canadians, undermining the sedate populism that has always been this country's pre-

valuing political mode. Instead of repudiating Mrs. British Columbia's silent majority blessed his efforts—and every other government waited on notice to copy him.

In Quebec, René Lévesque tried desperately to rally members of his cabinet (those not bedlamming or out on bail) into giving the province reasonable government. At the same time, Robert Bourassa's resurrection was guaranteed to turn patronage into Quebec's national sport. The new Liberal leader was yet again busily plotting how to protect himself against his instinct for duplicity.

As the year ended in confusion and alarm, Canadians were perplexed about their individual and collective futures. The desperate circumstances called for a grand act of mischief, and Edmonton artist Peter Lewis was glad to oblige. An underwater study of Salvador Dali and student of the annotated chaos of signal fires along from Beaulieu to the Channel Islands in celebration of Prince Charles's wedding, Lewis is engineering individuals and chambers of commerce to build hostess across Canada and the United States for 1986. The fire pattern, in the shape of a dove and olive branch, is joined in a group project, stretching through six provinces and 22 states. "The dove's tail connects Ottawa and Washington," Lewis explains. "The fires will run as far as northern Oklahoma, north to Minnesota, with the hook at English Bay in Vancouver. All 4,000 fires will be incredible. The dove in its entirety should be photographed by the nine folk at water from the space shuttle. We have a potential audience of 800 million. Why be local when you can go global?"

Like the masked dancers at the Duchess of Richmond's gala ball before the Battle of Waterloo, Lewis's beelines seem as weaving a way as any to expand our national energies in this ambiguous moment of suspended animation. ☐



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is lit in a halo of neon. From the multicolored whorl of traditional Moroccan dance to the dance floors of discotheques and the gaming tables of casinos.

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Two worlds meet beyond the walls of Morocco. The old as far as you can see and the new as far as you can see.

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IMAGES OF '83

THE YEAR ATOME

"Together we are going to build a brand-new party and a brand-new country."

Brian Mulroney, now Progressive Conservative leader, in June

"That's it. We lost it."

Joe Clark after he lost the Tory leadership to Mulroney in June

"There will be no more government by Charex."

William Bennett, premier of British Columbia, on his retirement program, in October

"I'm sorry that this will be the last supper—for some of you. I'll miss you next year and the year after."

Prime Minister Trudeau addressing members of his retirement during a speech to a Liberal fundraising dinner in Toronto in December



Joe Clark, flanked by wife, Margaret Stenford, walked for the first Tory leadership vote



Robert Bourassa made a victorious re-entry into Quebec politics



The testing of the cruise missile in North America became a major issue across the country, sparking a political outcry and large protest rallies like one in Toronto in October



Brian Mulroney smiled his way to the leadership of the Tories



After the longest parliamentary session in Canadian history, Gov. Gen. J. A. Sullivan's throne speech promised something for everyone.



In Ottawa, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met with Pierre Trudeau and preached Cold War diplomacy and fiscal restraint.

WHERE DOES YOUR GASOLINE DOLLAR GO?

Remember when you could fill up your car for under ten dollars? It wasn't all that long ago and the price seems to have skyrocketed ever since. For many Canadians, the conversion from gallons to litres makes the increases easier to swallow but the reality is clear when it comes to paying the bill.



Where does your money go when you fill up your tank?



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A special information supplement on Canada's oil and gas industry. Please detach and retain for further reference.

A PERSPECTIVE ON PRICES AT THE PUMP

In the Canadian petroleum industry one is either in the "upstream" sector (exploration and production of the resources) or the "downstream" sector (refining, marketing and distribution of products). While Central Canadians are likely most familiar with the "downstream" activity, and Northerners and Western Canadians with the "upstream" challenges, all Canadians are familiar with the industry through the gas pump.

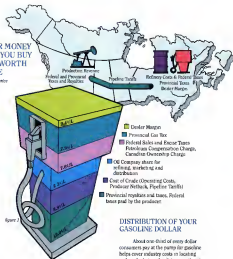
There are many factors that influence the price of motor gasoline, one of the major products of crude oil. The price of gasoline reflects the costs of exploration, production and refining – in addition to the taxes and royalties levied by the federal and provincial governments.

In Canada, the prices for crude oil and natural gas are controlled by the federal government in conjunction with the producing provinces.

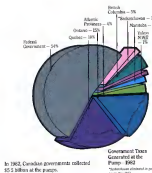
This information supplement is intended to provide a perspective on the price at the pump. Additional information can be obtained by completing the coupon on the back of this brochure and mailing it to: Petroleum Resources Communications Foundation, Suite 185 • 369 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0C5.

WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES WHEN YOU BUY A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GASOLINE

(Based on a retail pump price of 67¢/litre of regular gasoline in Ontario)



About one-third of every dollar consumers pay at the pump for gasoline helps cover industry costs in locating and producing crude oil, transporting it to refineries, processing it into gasoline and marketing it to you, the customer. Almost two-thirds of each dollar goes to various governments in the form of taxes and royalties (See Fig. 1).



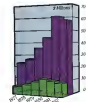
TAXES MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

Canada's federal and provincial governments generate revenues through taxes on the oil component as well as the consumer, and through royalty payments.

The federal government receives in total 12 cents per litre from the Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Canadian Ownership Charge, Petroleum Compensation Charge, Petroleum and Gas Resource Tax, and corporate income tax paid by the producer.

Each province or territory can also add a gasoline sales tax in its respective jurisdiction. These range from no tax in Alberta and Saskatchewan (until 1982) to a 30¢/litre tax in Quebec.

In addition to these taxes, each producing province has established a system of royalties—payments made for the use or exploration of property belonging to another. The oil and gas companies producing crude oil pay royalties to the provinces who own the energy resources. These royalties are usually fixed as a percentage of production.

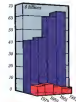


THE INDUSTRY'S SHARE

The petroleum industry is an integral part of the Canadian economy. The price paid by the consumer at the pump translates into billions of dollars which are spent all across Canada. The risks in finding oil and gas are immense, especially when the costs to drill a well—without guarantees of finding oil or gas—can reach from hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars.

By 1982, the petroleum industry continued to spend more than it collected. While revenues from the sale of petroleum products totalled \$55 billion, the total outlay was \$60 billion. Twenty-eight percent of these expenditures went to governments in the form of taxes and royalties.

The Canadian oil and gas industry, as a whole, had a return of 8.1 percent on the capital employed in 1982.



Return on Capital Employed* (1979-82)

Capital Employed
Profit

Pump Price Breakdown Across Canada

December 2003

Average Canadian pump price—69¢/L (NWT, Nfld., Nunavut excluded)

	Y.T. & N.W.T.	B.C.	ALTA.	SASK.	MAN.	ONT.	QUE.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	N.L.D.
Apparent retail pump price (Provincial Average)	63.4	67.7	69.6	68.4	65.6	67.1	51.2	69.8	69.6	62.6	62.9
Provincial Tax	5.7	7.6	—	—	7.5	7.9	11.8	6.2	6.6	9.0	9.8
Retail Charges*	12.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	7.7†	7.7†	7.3†	7.3†
Royalties & Taxes Paid to the Alberta Government	11.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	2.5*	2.5*	2.5*	2.5*
Cost of Crude (Including Royalties & Taxes Paid)	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.4	5.5	8.9	9.0	18.0**	16.5**	16.5**	18.5**
Dealer Margin	4.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.7
Oil Company Share for Refining, Marketing & Distribution	8.3	8.3	8.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.2	9.3	8.4	9.9	9.7
Taxes, Royalties & Other Government Charges as a % of Pump Price (overall average)—68.9%	57.0	56.8	69.2	59.8	59.2	58.4	61.3	69.1	70.3	65.4	65.1

* Retail Taxes that Provinces Use to Recover the Petroleum Corporation Charge
 † Retail Taxes that Provinces Use to Recover the Petroleum Corporation Charge
 ** Retail Taxes that Provinces Use to Recover the Petroleum Corporation Charge

* Retail Charges into the Petroleum Gas Revenue Tax (if it were the case)
 † Retail Charges into the Petroleum Gas Revenue Tax (if it were the case)
 ** Retail Charges into the Petroleum Gas Revenue Tax (if it were the case)



International Pump Prices and Input/Consumption Rates - 1992

HOW WE COMPARE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Canada leads the world in energy consumption on a per capita basis.

As consumers of motor gasoline, we rank second to the United States. In spite of that tax component, we enjoy the second lowest gasoline prices in the Western World.

In terms of supply, Canada is one of the few developed countries that has the potential to be self-sufficient in both crude oil and natural gas. While the supplies needed to reach that objective do exist in Canada, they have to be tapped and processed—the continual challenge for Canada's oil and gas industry.

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B.C. Premier William Bennett was defied by union leaders Jack Munro and Art Kuba while 80,000 public sector employees struck.



IMAGES OF '83

WAR AND DISASTERS

"There are no words to properly express our outrage, and the outrage of the American people at this terrible act of barbarity."

President Ronald Reagan after the suicide bombing that killed 226 U.S. marines in Lebanon in October

"We just cannot have Canadian citizens killed in this way and go on as if nothing had happened."

External Affairs Minister Adam Walsh after the suicide bombing that killed 26 Canadian citizens in Korea in September

"Take aim at the target."
"Aim taken."
"Fire."
"Fired."

Discussions between Soviet ground control and 80-13 as the Korean airliner was attacked



Refugees fleeing violence in the Balkans



Site of a remarkable landing in Cincinnati after a mid-air fire, 33 of the 46 passengers aboard Air Canada Flight 767 lost their lives



The east was high when American and Caribbean forces invaded Grenada in a surprising attack



A hail of bombs and a reign of terror shattered innocent lives in Lebanon as Syrian-backed PLO rebels attacked a covered train who lost his hold on the organization



The French buried the 59 soldiers killed by a suicide bombing in Beirut



A lone terrorist and a TNT-laden truck spelled death for 229 Americans in Beirut



The northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, Amman, was transformed into an apocalyptic vision as the fighting escalated to a fevered pitch and factions battled for control



Returning from exile, Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino was gunned down in Manila



In response to the French's economic austerity measures, rioting students, farmers and shopkeepers took to the streets in Paris and other French cities



Mourners threw flowers in the sea after 244 people died aboard Korean Airlines Flight 007



South Korea blamed North Korean attack that killed 16 of its top-ranking officials on a state visit to Buenos



The ravages of drought spread across Africa



The freak storms that devastated the California coastline last spring were just one manifestation of the world's weather gone awry



In Australia the 'Great Dry' spread across the landscape, leaving dead livestock, dead equine and destructive bush fire in its wake

Yours Ours Canada's

To welcome guests warmly, to roll out the red carpet for them, to share with them what we treasure most, to make them feel truly at home, to make you feel at home.

This is what we, of the National Capital Commission, are proudly dedicated to doing. We know that Ottawa-Hull is more than just the capital of a nation, it's really the country contained in a capital. It is a centre that represents Canada and Canadians as a whole. It is a privileged place where history and culture, heritage and the arts, and so much more, blend in a true representation of our identity.

With so many reasons to be proud, we wish to share them with you, to help you discover them.

Come and visit your Capital, see for yourselves what we have done for you, plans for development, construction and maintenance, recreational and cultural activities, so many things we do to make this corner of our country yours, a place you can be proud of.

We want to meet you, to greet you, to show you. When you come to the Capital, we wish to welcome you, make you comfortable in your home.

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Bienvenue chez vous

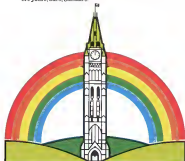
Recevoir des gens qui nous sont chers, c'est les inviter à partager ce que nous avons de mieux, leur donner une place spéciale où ils se sentent vraiment chez eux.

C'est exactement ce que nous voulons fièrement réaliser à la Commission de la Capitale nationale. Ottawa-Hull, c'est bien plus que la capitale du pays, c'est en fait le pays dans sa capitale, un lieu représentatif, le visage du Canada et des Canadiens. Un endroit privilégié où se marient l'histoire et la culture, le patrimoine et les arts, et tant d'autres reflets de notre identité.

Nous avons plusieurs raisons d'être fières, nous vous invitons à le constater par vous-mêmes. Venez visiter votre Capitale et voyez ce que nous faisons pour vous : plans d'aménagement, construction et entretien, organisation d'activités récréatives et culturelles, autant de tâches que nous assumons pour faire vivre ce coin de pays où il fait bon se retrouver.

Lorsque vous passerez par la Capitale, nous serons là pour vous recevoir. Profitez de votre visite et surtout, faites comme chez vous. Car, après tout, vous êtes chez vous.

Come on dit chez nous • Bienvenue chez vous!



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Région de la Capitale nationale



National Capital
Commission

Commission
de la Capitale nationale

Canada



Charles and Diane, in period costume in Edinburgh, visited and conquered Coneydove

IMAGES OF '83

PEOPLES THE MOVE

"The clamor for peace, growing ever louder in the hearts of men, seems to justify the fears of those who speak of a transition from the 'postwar' to a new 'prewar' phase."

Pope John Paul II in Vienna in September

"I have no more strength left. I cannot go on anymore."

Menzies Bryn when he resigned Israeli prime minister in August

"It is time for freedom to take the offensive."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her first visit to China in September



Minister Pierre Trudeau took his peace plan to the world's capitals, including Peking, where he met Chairman Deng Xiaoping



West German elected Jewish Chancellor



Soviet leader Yuri Andropov endures



Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met Ronald Reagan



The Pope visited Poland and rebuked the regime



The Queen arrived in California for a U.S. tour, ate anchovies with Prince Philip



Reagan and bin Laden—despite stories, mad elites and rigidly tight security



Ballerina Karen Allen married actor Ross Petty in tuxedo style and color



Canadian designer Alfred Sung was the hottest name in the nation's fashion



Sally Ride became the first U.S. woman in space

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CHEVY SUBURBAN. Comfort for up to 9. Load capacity.



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CHEVY S-10 BLAZER. New style with V6 power. 4 X 4 too! Room for up to 4.



CHEVY CLASSIC WAGON. Classic style. V6 power. Smooth ride. Up to 8-passenger room.



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Dave Stieb pitched the Blue Jays to a great year

IMAGES OF '83 SPORTS

"I'm sitting here covered in champagne."

Robert Haskie, the Australian prime minister, after Australia II won the America's Cup yacht race in September

"I loved my Centre Court debut."

Curly Howard at Wimbledon in June

"ARRRGos"

Toronto fans turned an old mascot into a salute when the Argonauts won the Grey Cup for the first time in 31 years in November



Curly Howard debuted at Wimbledon



Dan Ferrone, Jan Garciak and the Toronto Argonauts defeated the B.C. Lions and won the Grey Cup for the first time in 31 years

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IMAGES OF '83

BUSINESS/ROVERY

"We are passing from recession to restored prosperity. Our country is moving forward again."

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, in July

"I feel that there isn't room for people like me in this country anymore."

Jimmy Reid, unemployed machanic from Vancouver, in March

"You can almost feel the attitude about the economy change. People are suddenly optimistic again."

Gordon Luessen, executive vice-president of the Italian Board of Trade, in July



In keeping with its tradition, London's Stock Exchange displayed a festive bullfinch

The recovery type

	1982 average	83 yr	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	(October)
INFLATION					
	10.8%		5.9	5.3	4.9
BANK RATE					
	13.96%		9.42	9.53	9.45
UNEMPLOYMENT					
	11.17%		12.4	11.7	11.1
GNP					
	130,069 (\$million)		132,864	135,548	
		2	1.8	2.0	



Chairman Levi Jacques and Chrysler's wheels in motion again



Consumers displayed their confidence and their future



Finance Minister Marc Lalonde's April budget won approval from business



And the signs of recovery, the forestry industry continued to stump



Exercise: look on new reasoning as disco aerobics made swimming sexy

IMAGES OF '83

TRENDS & DISCOVERIES

"What strange-looking creatures. Where are your wheels?"

ROB (Robot on Board), prototype of a home robot, describing humans, in February

"In the 1970s IBM was a battleship in mothballs. Today it is a fleet of killer submarines."

Author Stephen McClellan at the unveiling of IBM's Personal home computer in October

"... the journalistic scoop of the post-Second World War period."

The West German magazine Stern in April, before the Helmut stories emerged as fake



To the chapel: Here, IBM unleashed the Personal upon the home computer market



Horribly (but surely), Cabbage Patch dolls was kids' reimagined as the ultimate pet, the home robot pours drinks and vacuums



The movie Flashdance inspired the distressed look



All hot dogs and sushi, Disneyland came to Tokyo

IMAGES OF '83

ENTERTAINMENT

"I'll miss you a lot. I can't imagine what this place would have been like if I hadn't found you here."

*Bowie and his farewell to Bowie in the last episode of M*A*S*H, in February*

"The group shared an understanding of what we wanted to say about Canada—our huge, austere struggle to free ourselves from Mother and England. This film is our first struggle."

Robin Phillips after the filming of The Wars, in September

"There is no definitive David Bowie."

David Bowie, in September



Director Robin Phillips y Pindley's novel *The Wars* into a powerful but flawed film



Mireille Dayle and Pierre Chagnon spiced up *The Tin Flute*



The movie *The Right Stuff* glory of America's astronauts and gave Democratic candidate John Glenn amper publicity in his quest for the White House



Rock star David Bowie wowed a Montreal audience on a triumphant tour



London's Grease Theatre opened with style and show



Mark Hamill as Luke Skywalker grew up in Return of the Jedi with his bizarre galactic creatures who dazzled young and old



The #277 N.Y.C. 'Hill' said farewell after 11 years on the air



The Big Chill was a film for the 1960s generation and it was a modest box office success



Television revived the life and death of Kennedy for millions of viewers



Robert Mitchum was abash in the TV version of The Winds of War, showing wife exiles

DEATHS



Benigno Aquino Jr., 53, the former Philippine Liberal Party leader, killed by a assassin's bullet as he stepped off an airplane in Manila after a three-year exile in the United States. Considered to be the most formidable opponent to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, Aquino was returning home in hopes of ending the country's frustrated opposition to time for the protracted National Assembly elections in May.



George Balanchine, 73, one of the foremost choreographers in the history of ballet. Trained as the classic 19th-century dance tradition, Balanchine left his native Russia at age 30 and joined George Balanchine's Ballet Russes in Paris. In 1933 he moved to New York, where he became cofounder and artistic director of the New York City Ballet.



Maurice Bishop, 39, prime minister of Grenada, shot down a coup led by German-born army Cmdr Gen Hudson Austin. The death of Bishop, a Socialist who had ruled Grenada since he ousted former prime minister Eric Gairy in 1979, opened the door for the intervention by the United States and several Caribbean nations.



Anthony Hunt, 75, one of the century's foremost art historians, accused publicly in 1979 of spying on the Soviet Union during the 1950s and 1960s. The Soviets executed the former Cambridge University fellow along with such famous spouses Harold (Kim) Philby, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean. Hunt confirmed his collaboration to British intelligence in return for immunity in 1964, but was publicly exposed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the British Parliament.



Andrew Brewin, 74, a founder of the New Democratic Party and a noted union liberalist, President of the Ontario Co-operative Commonwealth Federation from 1946 to 1948. Brewin was first elected to the member for Toronto's Greenwood riding and won re-election five times.



Barney Clark, 82, the retired Seattle, Wash., dentist who was the first recipient of a permanent artificial heart. Clark survived 122 days and three major operations before he succumbed to circulatory collapse.

Knott Clark, 76, the distinguished British art historian, author and narrator of the popular 1968 BBC television series *Cymbeline*. Knighted in 1969 and made a peer in 1970, Clark was art adviser to King George VI and became director of the National Gallery at the age of 82, the youngest person ever named to the post.

Jack Dempsey, 87, voted by an Associated Press poll in 1950 as the greatest boxer of the half-century. From his first championship bout with Jess Willard in Toledo, Ohio, in 1919 until he lost the world heavyweight title fight in the famed "long count" fight with Gene Tunney in Chicago in 1926, Dempsey ruled the ring with style.

Richard Buckminster Fuller, 81, an American who once described himself as "an engineer, inventor, mathematician, architect, cartographer, philosopher, poet, cosmologist, conceptualist, designer and choreographer." Convinced that technology could save the world, "Bucky" is remembered for his dream of building a controlled-environment cities covered by geodesic domes.

Re Gershwin, 36, the American lyricist who, with his brother, George, gave the world such memorable Broadway musicals as *Porgy and Bess* and musical songs as *Strike Up the Band*, *I Got Rhythm* and *S Wonderful*. The more reclusive half of the Gershwin brothers, he shared the limelight, especially after the death of George at age 38.

Arthur Godfrey, 79, a high school dropout whose folksy manner earned him the title of the most popular American radio and television entertainer during the 1930s and 1940s. At its peak, his daily radio talk and entertainment show attracted 40 million listeners. In 1948 CBS introduced Godfrey to television, and he continued to be a hit until he retired because of ill health in 1959.

Earl (Pat) Bloor, 75, the American piano virtuoso, who, with Louis Armstrong, redefined jazz in the 1930s, introducing complex harmonies and bebop-jumping melodies that became popular 10 years later. In the 1950s he was in at the birth of bebop—music featuring unusual chord structures—with musicians Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker.



Herman Kahn, 62, an American whose 300-lb frame was as well-known as his 1960 book, *On Thermonuclear War*, a polemic on the reality of the nuclear threat. A physicist and mathematician, he founded the Hudson Institute, the prestigious research organization, in 1961.



Arthur Koestler, 77, the Hungarian-born author and intellectual, who he committed suicide along with his third wife, Cynthia, in their London, England, home. A seminal force in 20th-century political literature, Koestler is best known for his 1940 book, *Darkness at Noon*. A pungent chronicler of the world's state of totalitarianism, the book shattered the illusions of many Soviet sympathizers in the West.



Meyer Lansky, 61, the reputed financial genius of organized crime in the United States. During prohibition in the 1920s the Russian immigrant sold illegal liquor and eventually amassed a fortune with his ventures in gambling, loan sharking and stock manipulation.



Raymond Massey, 67, the Canadian-born actor best known for his portrayal of the president in Robert Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Abraham Lincoln*, and Dr. Gillespie in the television series *The Kennedy Men*. Massey was the grandson of Harri Massey, who founded the giant farm machinery company, and the brother of Canada's first Canadian-born governor general, Vincent Massey.



David Niven, 76, the debonair British actor who charmed audiences with his elegance and wit in nearly 100 Hollywood movies, of a neurotic neurotic dancer, at his home in Switzerland. In his later years Niven gave his secrets to writing, with such popular autobiographical books as *The Moon's a Belcher* and *Living on the Empty Hours*.



Albert Rees, 78, the German-Canadian, intelligence contractor to West Germany last May on charges of murdering 11,000 Jews during the Second World War, of intentional cancer, in a prison hospital in Rome. A former staff sergeant in Hitler's elite *Hitlerjugend*, Rees was the first Canadian citizen to be extradited on a war crimes charge.

Ralph Richardson, 86, the distinguished English actor who became a dominant figure during one of the greatest periods of the British stage. Until shortly before his death, Richardson, who specialized in portraying the eccentric Englishman often, resorted to appointments on a motorbike, pipe clenched in his teeth and a parrot on his shoulder.

Gabrielle Ray, 74, one of Canada's most distinguished and widely read authors. Born in St. Boniface, Man., Ray was the author of nine works of fiction. Her best-known novel, *The Tin Flap*, was recently made into a film starring Marilyn Lightstone. A former teacher and journalist, Ray was the recipient of three Governor General's Awards and a winner of the Canada Council Medal for outstanding cultural achievement.

Gloria Swanson, 84, the American silent movie queen, who played ramps until the mid-1950s. In a 1950 comeback she was nominated for an Oscar for her performance as Norma Desmond, the aging movie star in the black comedy *Sunset Boulevard*. Her 1980 autobiography, *Swanson on Swanson*, detailed her liaison with Joseph Kennedy, patriarch of the Kennedy clan.

Clark Todd, 36, award-winning *CTV* television journalist, killed by artillery shrapnel while covering the war in Lebanon. The intrepid correspondent always insisted on being on the spot himself, no matter how dangerous.

John Voelter, 67, the former South African prime minister. Elected in 1968, Voelter ruled with a firm grip for 12 years during a time of intense international condemnation of his country's apartheid policies.

Heber West, 90, English-born journalist, historian, travel writer, critic and novelist. Born Emily Isabel Fairfield, West adopted her name from an idiosyncratic and rebellious character in Isaac's *Remembrance*. A woman's rights activist and longtime companion of English author H.G. Wells, West is best remembered for *Black Land and Grey Poles*, a definitive two-volume travel and history book on the Balkans, and for her reportage of the Nuremberg war trials.

Thomas Wilson, 71, the American Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose southern heritage and world-wide view pervade such famous works as *The Glass Menagerie*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* and *A Streetcar Named Desire*, when he choked on a medicine bottle slip in a New York hotel room.

—Compiled by SHERRA MCCRAY



A crystal ball, of sorts

By Allan Fotheringham

One's past approaches, full of newsprint and the Ministry of Truth, have gone, to be replaced by AIDS. Yasser Arafat has, one hopes, disappeared from our headlines, and we have had quite enough of Brooke Shields, John McEnroe and Jean-Claude Van Damme. The past 1984 promises to bring as better, as the good Mr. Park will illuminate for your wandering eyes.

Page John Paul II, as his September visit to Alberta, will be presented with a white cowboy hat, and like Prince Philip, will regard it with the same glance that we give when, crossing a field, one views a meadow snuff. Martin Brian Maloney, over the year, will develop bags under his eyes that eventually will be as large as his. He will continue to suffer from the black wife disease, the affliction that comes to those that, like Lyndon Johnson, live by and for the telephone. The company that makes Dr. Mincers will declare an extra dividend for its shareholders because of his devotion. Yuri Andropov will make an appearance at military parades.

Nick Tagger will not get married in late January, after the Ottawa visit of the Chinese premier, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will be presented with a slew of papers by Senator Keith Davey who, as usual, will be delirious in his diatribe as one of the rejects in the casting for *Gaga and Zola*. It will contain the Liberal party's private polling results, showing that going into an election with Pierre Elliott Trudeau as leader will be a disaster and finish off the Grays in a national furore. The predictions have Lloyd Axworthy and Bob Beckett losing their Manitoba seats, thus wiping out the only two little seats left in Western Canada. They show the Mulroneyites taking as many as 18 seats in Quebec with the Parti Nationalist, and the federal wing of the Parti Québécois, causing enough trouble to fuel up an additional six Liberal seats. They will show that, with Pierre Elliott Trudeau as leader, there is not a safe Allan Fotheringham in a cabinet for Southern Strait.

Liberal seat left in Toronto Senator Davey, politics as always, will suggest that the Prime Minister take the riparian away to Harrington Lake for the weekend and study them, no hurry, sir. John Glass, who has the wrong staff in politics, will expose his terminal boredom to the American public and will lose the Democratic nomination to Walter Mondale, the certifier Robert Humphrey radical who more and more resembles Mr. Tupperware. Teddy Kennedy, the crown of Chippewadick around his wreath of curls, will lurk at the convention in San Francisco like

Gary Carter will continue to lead the Montreal Expos in age. The Expos will not go to the World Series. Warren Moon, Cambridge Holloway and Barbra Streisand will spend less spent contracts in the United States of America. Barbara will be a new guard.

Marwan Moteer will continue along her appointed 1984 plan looking for a new home in Ottawa since the new one, after Rosemary, is too small for her family, landing off her second book on the capital's interesting history, doing next a historical novel and then, running for Parliament 10 years from now.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, having discovered the reason for Andre's existence is that he has brought a Betamax and is catching up on Dallas, will be studiously aloof at the convention, surreptitiously supporting the write-in candidate, Barbara Streisand. The winner (another Hollywood entry), John Turner, will run in Vancouver-Quebec against the charismatic Conservative incumbent, Bill Clark, whose popularity stands as far as 15 inches. The new prime minister will call an election for June 24, the earliest being John Mulroney up against Brian Turner, the Bona



Rouge's ghost. The Pentagon gipsy will invade yet another Central American republic on behalf of democracy, falling accidentally to inform Ottawa because they have missed the 24 hours time up code. A year after the U.S. Coast Guard has accurately figured out the cause of the sinking of the Ocean Ranger and the deaths of 84 mostly Newfoundlanders, the ponderous Canadian investigation will be slumbering into the same conclusion. Lighter Canadian lawyers will go north.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, having saved the world from nuclear holocaust while testing the engine over downtown Alberta, will study the papers at Harrington Lake and, not being completely suicidal, will conclude that the humiliation of losing to lesser being Joe Clark in 1979 should not be followed by losing to losing being Brian Mulroney in 1984. He will call a leadership convention for April. Raulo Reagan will continue the practice of not dying his hair. He will continue to be prominently orange.

versus the Jew Holocaust will be ageful, if not evil.

With the election over, the few Democrats will select a new leader, Ed Broadbent will be infected with the same disease that overcame Robert Stanfield and Joe Clark. Witzy and charming in private, all three ones in public become stiff and artificial. It is a political rule that their thighs should not get stiff when in public view, in fact, a drunk Stanfield, Clark or Broadbent would have been quite a lot better at it. For others. The remaining Beatles will deny that they are reacting. Mark McGowan will complete his charismatous transplant. Erik Nielsen will, early in 1984, fall to his knees and smile once. Mike Manwavy will exhaust the budget of the car owners with all the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia in February. Ronald Reagan, twirling his six-guns, will edge out daffodil Mondale, the United Way's savior to politics, next Nov 6. And over hours on June 18? Brian Turner will prevail.

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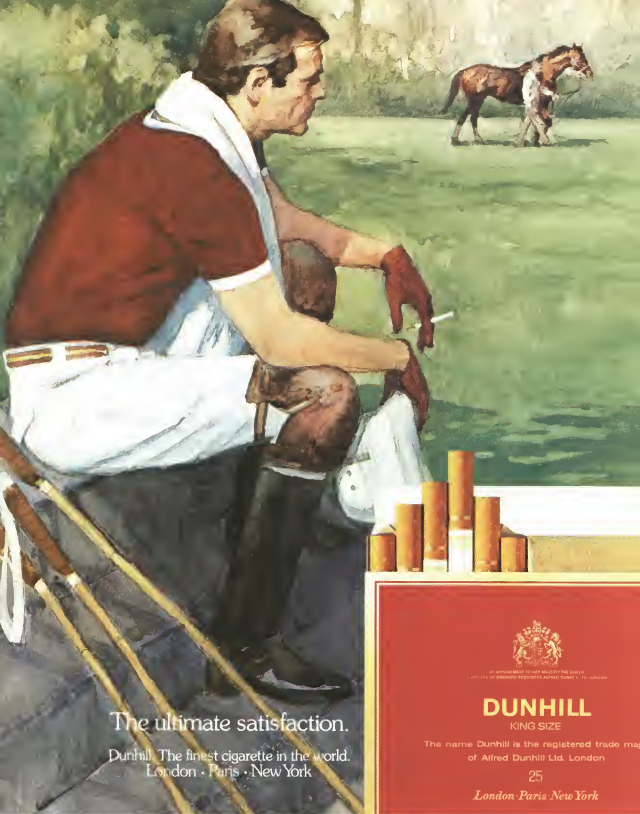
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